

I am unable to find that any previous collecting has been done either in the Big Snowies or the neighboring ranges, but Mr. Robert Wellington brought me a few specimens of a larger and more typical race of *Oreohelix cooperi* from near the head of Neil Canyon, on the same side of the range as the present locality, but some miles to the westward.

It might be added that I have taken *Planorbis antrosus*, *Physa gyrina*, and *Lymnaea caperata* in some abundance in the pools and ditches along the river bottom at Harlowton, Montana.

I am indebted to Mr. Frank C. Baker for determinations of the *Lymnaeidae* mentioned in this article : to Mr. E. G. Vanatta for various help in verifying and comparing specimens ; and likewise to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry and Mr. George H. Clapp.

REVERSED OR SINISTRAL SHELLS.

BY F. A. SAMPSON.

In NAUTILUS, vol. ix., 1895, p. 94, Prof. Wetherby told of three reversed shells which had belonged to him. A *P. thyroides* and a *P. multilineata* he had given to John G. Anthony for the Cambridge collection, and at that time he had another *thyroides* in his collection. He did not give the locality of the shells, but as he had formerly lived at Cincinnati, it is probable that the shells were from that neighborhood. He knew of a third *thyroides* collected near Cincinnati by Mr. Stannage, and of a *mitchelliana* collected by Prof. F. W. Bryant near the same place. Dr. Lewis had an *albolabris* in his collection.

In NAUTILUS, vol. x, January, 1897, p. 104, C. F. Ancy gave a list of 21 sinistral specimens of shells that were normally dextral. Only two of them were American—*Polygyra thyroides* from Connecticut, and *Campeloma decisum* from New York.

In the February number of the same volume Pilsbry reported that he had a collection of *Campeloma decisum* made by W. W. Jefferis, of Philadelphia, collected at Fort Edward on the Hudson River, New York, examined for sinistral shells, and among

681 specimens from one-fourth to full size there was no sinistral shell, but of 410 uterine young three were sinistral.

A note from Jennie E. Letson in NAUTILUS, vol. xi, July, 1897, page 33, stated that the collection of about a hundred species of *Ampullaria* in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences had only one sinistral shell, and that was *A. conica* Wood, but she did not state the locality of it.

In NAUTILUS, vol. v, page 83, Leslie M. Cockerell of Norwood, San Miguel County, Colorado, reported a sinistral *Patula cooperi*. Pilsbry added a note that while this was a rare malformation in America, it occurred more frequently with this than in most species, and that several cases were on record.

F. C. Baker in "The Lymnæidæ of North and Middle America," says that a sinistral Lymnæa is rarely found. A *Galba obrussa* was found in the collection of Henry Hemphill, and a *Galba palustris* in the collection of Dr. W. A. Nason.

I have in my collection two sinistral shells of *Campeloma sub-solidum*, from Flat creek, in Pettis County, Missouri, and a *Pyramidula alternata* Say, from near Columbia, Mo. This is the first sinistral land shell I have ever found.

In the neighborhood of this town I have found more abnormal crinoids, than in all other localities combined ; but whatever the causes may have been to produce these malformations, they have not noticeably operated to produce abnormal shells.

Columbia, Mo.

MOLLUSKS OF ANAHEIM BAY, CALIFORNIA.

BY E. P. CHACE.

I am enclosing a list of shells that were collected at Anaheim Landing by myself and wife with a little help at times, the shells being all in my collection. I have done no dredging and think that if I did I would add several species to the list. The total length of shore included in the collecting is less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, about $\frac{1}{2}$ being in the bay and the rest ocean beach, and no rocks in sight within 4 to 5 miles.